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GEN. SEWELL BURIED

Imposing Military Funeral at His Home in Camden.

INTERMENT IN HARLEIGH CEMETERY

Members of Congress and Other Distinguished Men Attend.

LIST OF THE FALLOBEARERS

CAMDEN, N. J., December 31.—The funeral, with military honors, of the late United States Senator William Joyce Sewell took place at noon today from the Sewell mansion, 628 Cooper street. From 10 o'clock until 11 o'clock a.m. the public was permitted to view the body, and thousands of Camden's residents passed around the bier. The services were conducted by Bishop John Scarborough of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, assisted by Rev. R. A. Roderick, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. At the conclusion of the services eight sergeants from the 3d Regiment and Battery B, National Guard of New Jersey, carried the casket to a caisson provided by the War Department, and the cortege proceeded to Harleigh cemetery, where interment was made.

The procession was made up in this order: Four mounted batteries, U. S. A.; one foot battery, U. S. A.; Third Regiment, New Jersey; Troops A and B of the State Cavalry; Telegraph and Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade National Guard; caisson containing the flag-draped casket; Gen. Sewell's horse, with saddle, boots and spurs, and led by an orderly; Acting Division Commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard of New Jersey; thirty honorary pallbearers, Bishop Scarborough and clergymen, family and relatives, delegates from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, T. M. K. Lee Post, No. 5, G. A. R.; distinguished guests and civilians.

Gen. Brooke in Command.
General Brooke of the Army of the East, was in command of the government troops, and Brigadier General Wm. H. Cooper of the 2d Brigade, was in command of the state troops.

At the grave a salute of thirteen guns was fired by a battalion of the 3d Regiment. After the reading of the committal services the body was lowered into the grave and another salute was fired. Finally the bugle corps of the 3d Regiment sounded "taps." While the funeral was in progress the city hall bell was tolled.

The honorary pallbearers included the following:

Secretary of War Elihu Root, Adj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Gov. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor-elect Franklin Murphy, ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; C. Stuart Patterson, Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company; Beauveau Borie, Col. Charles H. Raymond, E. V. Gaddis, State Banking Commissioner Wm. Bettie, Attorney General Samuel H. Grey, Senator E. C. Stokes, Richard D. Little, S. C. Neale, Col. John Cassel, E. F. Young, Courtland Parker, F. Wolcott Jackson, Chancellor Wm. T. Magie, Chief Justice Wm. S. Gummere, State Assessor David Baird, Gen. P. F. Wanser, E. R. Shubrick, Dr. H. Genet Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Henry C. Kelley, Richard C. Culom, Gen. L. W. James, Gen. S. Duncan Olinbaugh and Maj. E. W. Coffin.

Other Distinguished Men Present.

In addition to the United States senators and representatives who came to attend the funeral were present a large number of distinguished and prominent men from New Jersey and adjoining States, and the county and city officers and most of the business houses were closed from noon until 1 o'clock.

Senator Sewell was president of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, and the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad line, which controls the former line directed that the Delaware river and the building in this city be draped in mourning. In addition all flags on ferry boats and railroad buildings are carried at half-mast. The committee of the United States Senate included Senators Kean, Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, Warren, Scott, Quarles, Bate, Packard, Pettit, Cullum, Culom, Aldrich, Penrose, Elkins and Turner. The House committee was composed of the New Jersey delegation.

KITCHENER'S WEEKLY BUDGET.

Boer Casualties for Past Week Were

LONDON, December 31.—Lytton Kitchener, under date of Johannesburg, December 30, sends a weekly budget showing that since December 21 35 Boers have been killed, 5 wounded, 247 taken prisoners and 51 surrendered. These, says the commander-in-chief, do not include De Wet's losses in his attacks on Dargell and Pinar, when, it is reliably estimated, 50 were killed and 50 wounded.

De Wet is still in the vicinity of Lagerberg. Col. Spence and Col. Plummer came in contact December 23 with Britz's command and took 27 prisoners. Gen. Bruce Hamilton came in touch with Grobelaar's command near Hartyd December 23. He killed 4 Boers and captured 27.

DEPARTMENT WITHOUT A HEAD.

Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary Both Absent.

The absence from the War Department of Assistant Secretary Sanger today was unexpected and was due to the serious condition of his wife's mother. His absence, together with that of Secretary Root, had the effect, however, of leaving the department entirely without a head, as in the absence of specific authority from the President neither General Miles, General Gillespie or any of the few high ranking officers on duty at the department today could properly assume the direction of business or sign any of the outgoing mail calling for the signature of the secretary or assistant secretary of war. It was stated that the department was kept open by the special direction of Secretary Root and could not be closed without instructions from him, notwithstanding the absence of a head necessarily caused a general suspension of business.

DISTURBANCE ON THE ISTHMI.

Colombian Minister Does Not Believe It Important.

The Colombian minister here has not been advised of the renewed outbreaks on the Isthmus of Panama, and he said today that he was satisfied, after reading the press reports from that quarter, that the uprising was not of a serious character, and that certainly it would not again bring about an interruption of traffic across the Isthmus. He has, however, cabled to the authorities on the Isthmus for details, and that in order to be advised on conditions which in any way may affect this government.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

Effort Looking to Purchase of Panama Route.

OPPOSITION TO NICARAGUA PROJECT

Commission's Report on Difficulties to Be Met.

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

Some queer stories are going the rounds in congressional circles about the opposition to the Isthmian canal project. It is said that in the closing hours of the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session of the Senate the friends of the treaty were very much disturbed to find signs of weakening among some republican senators on the treaty. For a time, it is said, it was a question whether some of these republicans, who were supposed to be safely rounded up, would not jump the reservation and form a band of hostilities. It is said that the disaffected ones finally concluded it would not be safe, in the face of overwhelming public opinion, to openly oppose the treaty, but that the end in view could be accomplished later by "killing the Nicaragua canal with the Panama project."

Increasing Panama Talk.

Whether such a determination was really reached or not by republican senators, it is certain that there is an increasing amount of talk in favor of the Panama scheme among certain senators, and it is equally certain, in the minds of the isthmian canal people, that if it continues it will embarrass pending legislation. One of the latest theories advanced by the Panama advocates in Congress is supported by their attitude is the suggestion that while the United States is negotiating with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the right of way of the canal through their territory it may be wise to keep the Panama route in view as a possible alternative to induce better terms.

The advocates of the Nicaragua bill say that this excuse lacks plausibility. They say the Nicaraguans have every reason to make terms that will induce this government to build the canal through their territory, and that in point of fact this government can get the most favorable terms from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and is even now in a position to secure them.

So, in whatever aspect it is viewed, the proposition to take up the Panama effort for consideration is said to lead only to delay and embarrassment. The very first step after the decision to even favorably consider the offer would be the carrying upon a long period of investigation to determine its validity and of diplomatic negotiation to clear away difficulties whose magnitude is at present unknown.

Commission's Report.

According to the report of the isthmian canal commission, recently sent to Congress, "it was manifest that even if the privilege of the companies could be purchased by and transferred to the United States they were incumbered with charges and conditions that would not permit this government to exercise all the rights of complete ownership over a canal constructed by it at the Panama route." The commission reported that the New Panama Canal Company had the entire control and management of the canal project, but "that the liquidator appointed by the French court to settle the affairs of the old company contributed under the charter all the privileges and property of that company to the new organization, and in consideration of this contribution the new company agreed to pay all expenses charges and stipulated dividends to be distributed by him among the shareholders of the old company."

Litigation in French Courts.

Thus, there will have to be litigation in the French courts before even the title to the physical property can be acquired by the United States. Aside from this, however, is the fact that the "concession" which the Frenchmen propose to sell is not in perpetuity, but reverts to the Colombian government after a term of years. The United States would have to make its own bargain with Colombia for the perpetual control of the canal, such as is contemplated by Congress.

The situation in Congress today, summarized, is this: On one side are men who favor an immediate purchase of the canal, and on the other side are men who are opposed to the adoption of the Nicaragua route, are supporting the Nicaraguan bill, and are opposed to the adoption of the Panama route.

On the other side are men who are in favor of the Panama route, and who are in favor of the adoption of the Panama route. On the same side with them are the transcontinental railroads, which are in favor of the Panama route, and who are in favor of the adoption of the Panama route. On the same side with them are the transcontinental railroads, which are in favor of the Panama route, and who are in favor of the adoption of the Panama route.

FAVORS DIRECT OFFER OF CANAL.

Large Shareholder in Panama Canal Company Issues Significant Address.

PARIS, December 31.—All the newspapers here today publish an address to the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company, issued by M. Bunau-Varilla, a large shareholder, who, as decided December 21, made an appeal to the shareholders and others to contribute at the beginning of the year funds to carry on the work of the canal, and who only secured promises of 200,000 francs. In this address, which takes up half a page of space in the papers, M. Bunau-Varilla gives the text of a letter which he recently wrote to the new president of the canal company, M. Bo, condemning the decision to attempt the "impracticable task" of reopening the negotiations with Washington for the sale of the company's property, and urges that the only course open for keeping the situation, is for the company to make, before January 7, a straightforward offer to sell the property for \$40,000,000, or better still, notify the isthmian commission that it can itself fix the reasonable purchase price at which, its report said, it would have recommended the Panama route.

Lost in the Bahamas.

United States Consul McLain at Nassau has reported to the State Department, under date of December 12, the loss of the American schooner E. J. White, Mitchell, master, in the Bahamas. The captain and four men were saved and two men—John Saare and — Brown—were drowned. The wreck occurred on Gingerbread shoal on December 7, and the crew were in a "very destitute condition when they arrived at Bimini Island."



19 02—"COME OFF YOUR PERCH!"

HUNDRED-MILLION SURPLUS

TREASURY'S CONDITION ONE OF UN-EXAMPLED STRENGTH.

Large Reduction of the Public Debt—Great Increase in the Volume of Money in Circulation.

"The treasury is in a condition of unexampled strength," said Secretary Gage today, when asked to review briefly the treasury situation at the close of the year. "Only a month ago, in my annual report to Congress, I reviewed these conditions. The figures for the last month have made but little change. For the calendar year we show receipts in excess of the ordinary expenditures amounting roundly to \$100,000,000. Such an excess might have resulted in serious embarrassment had not the department been able by means of this surplus to reduce the public debt in large amount. Since April 1 last the treasury has redeemed and canceled United States bonds to the par value of \$58,714,700, which have been applied to the sinking fund, and the disbursement resulting therefrom was \$72,236,845. The available cash on hand is therefore only about \$29,000,000, larger than the amount held a year ago."

"Comparing the situation as it is today with April 1, 1897, the result is most gratifying. In the latter day the treasury held only of all kinds to the amount of \$250,875,000, including \$100,000,000 as a gold reserve. Leaving therefrom the balance of the cash balance, today in money of all kinds the treasury holds \$296,050,000, and if we deduct the \$150,000,000 now held as a gold reserve the balance stands at \$146,050,000, or \$44,000,000 less than it was April 1, 1897. It will be seen, therefore, that substantial equilibrium has been maintained."

"There has been a very material increase in the volume of money in circulation since March 1, 1897, as well as in the amount per capita. The volume of money on that date outside the treasury was \$1,075,694,933 and the amount per capita was \$23.14. On the 1st of December last the amount of money outside the treasury was \$2,250,256,220 and the amount per capita was \$23.73. The increase in amount, therefore, was \$774,561,277 and the increase per capita was \$5.59."

"The amount of gold and silver certificates in circulation increased from \$55,809,515 on March 1, 1897, to \$114,300,089 on December 1, 1901. Every other kind of money in circulation is greater in amount now than it was on March 1, 1897, with the single exception of the treasury notes of \$5.00 and \$10.00, which were not in circulation December 1, 1901, as against \$85,516,621 on March 1, 1897. This reduction in volume grows out of the natural operation of the act of July 14, 1890, and the act of March 14, 1900."

A SINGLE EXCEPTION.

All Other Departments Closed at Noon Today.

With the single exception of the War Department, all the executive departments closed at noon today, in accordance with authority given by President Roosevelt for the heads to exercise their discretion in the matter. The reason given for keeping the War Department open for a full day was that "none of the employees could be spared without detriment to the public service." There was, however, a general absence of the higher officials. Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin were in Camden, N. J., in attendance at the funeral of the late Senator Sewell. Assistant Secretary Sanger was in New York, where his mother-in-law is seriously ill.

Condition of Gen. Seaman.

The condition of Gen. Seaman, the adjutant general of California, is but little changed today. The physicians say the case is not hopeless. They are using extreme stimulants, however, and unless they succeed in regaining some strength there is little likelihood of recovery.

NINE MEMBERS UNDECIDED

ORGANIZATION OF OHIO LEGISLATURE STILL IN DOUBT.

Both Factions, However, Claim to Have Sufficient Votes to Elect Their Men.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 31.—While the friends of both Senator Foraker and Senator Hanna are pash now claiming that they have the votes to organize the legislature, the truth is that neither side has them, though neither is short more than four votes of having a majority of the caucus. Representative Willis of Hardin county, who is claimed by both sides, and who asserts that he has not placed himself in either column, says there are nine members of the house who have not taken a position, and that upon their attitude, yet to be announced, depends the result of the organization in the house. Every possible influence is being brought to bear by both factions upon these doubtful members who admittedly hold the key to the situation.

Senator Foraker, in a talk over the telephone with one of his lieutenants, expressed the greatest satisfaction with the present situation, and appears to have the utmost confidence in the final outcome. Senator Hanna, on the other hand, is equally confident of the ability of his friends to organize the house.

It is announced here that George B. Cox of Cincinnati will come to Columbus Friday and take the field for Price for speaker. Price is the Foraker candidate. The potential influence behind Price's candidacy are Senator Foraker, George B. Cox, Charles L. Kurtz and the State Brewers' Association, besides Representatives Belder and Burton of Cleveland, Kevin of Dayton and Kyle of Troy, the latter of whom is to reach Columbus today to take up the fight of Sheriff Schoey of Miami county, the Foraker candidate for clerk of the senate.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL ROE.

Character and Service Will Ever Be Highly Esteemed.

Secretary Long has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Francis A. Roe, widow of Rear Admiral Roe, who died at his residence in this city on the 28th instant.

"While extending to you my sympathy and condolence in your bereavement," says Secretary Long, "I venture to assure you of the high esteem in which the character and gallant service of Francis A. Roe will ever be held. Entering the service in 1841, he finally retired in 1884. He served throughout the Mexican war; was shipwrecked on the coast of Peru; was engaged in the capture of the city of Mexico in 1847; as executive officer of the U. S. S. Pensacola occupied Alexandria, Va., in 1861, and was with Beagle's fleet in pacifying the forts below New Orleans; commanded the U. S. S. Katahdin on the Mississippi river; commanded the Sassafras, a wooden double-ended, in her famous attack upon the confederate ironclad ram Albatross near Plymouth, N. C., May 5, 1864, for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; and was a member of the board of the U. S. S. Michigan on the great lakes and rendered valuable services there during the last two years of the civil war, and on many occasions represented the department in foreign water and upon boards of shore stations with honor to himself and to the advantage of the government."

Funeral services over the remains of the late Rear Admiral Francis A. Roe will be held at St. John's R. C. Church Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Wm. T. Snyder, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's, will conduct the services at the church, and the chaplains of the Society of the Colonial War and the Sons of the Revolution, of which organizations deceased was a member, will assist in the burial services at Arlington cemetery. The funeral will be a private one, and the only honorary pallbearers: F. W. Hackett, Rear Admiral Nicholas Ludlow, J. C. Watson and W. W. Weaver, Capt. Bartlett and Capt. Sigbee.

SECRETARY HAY'S ATTITUDE

MEMORANDUM COMMUNICATED TO GERMANY.

Position of the United States Regarding the Pressure to Be Brought to Bear on Venezuela.

Secretary Hay's view as to the proposed German program in Venezuela was communicated to the German government in the shape of a written memorandum. This supplemented verbal exchanges that had taken place in Washington between Ambassador von Holleben and President Roosevelt directly and between the ambassador and Secretary Hay at greater length. The State Department positively declines to make public the memorandum or its substance, but it is again pointed out that the basis of the United States' representations is to be looked for in the utterances of President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress touching the Monroe doctrine in its application to South American countries which do not pay their debts.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial acquisitions by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

"Nothing has been heard from Caracas to sustain the report that United States Minister Bowser has through urgent representations, managed to cause a postponement of the execution of the German program. It is certain that no instructions to that effect have been given Mr. Bowser, though it is admitted that it would be the duty of any United States minister to exert his influence to the utmost within the lines of the general policy of this country to prevent possible bloodshed. Notwithstanding the official ignorance on this subject, confirmatory evidence is had from various sources of the purpose of the German government to at least delay action against Venezuela until the issue of the present revolutionary movement directed against President Castro.

COL. RICHARDS BURIED.

Full Military Honors Given His Remains at Arlington.

The remains of Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards, 7th Infantry, who died recently at Vancouver barracks, were buried at Arlington cemetery this morning with full military honors. Chaplain C. C. Pierce of Fort Myer conducted the religious services. The honorary pallbearers were as follows: Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Lieut. Col. Johnston, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain and Maj. Henry A. Greene of the adjutant general's department, and Maj. William M. Black, corps of engineers.

MR. JOHNSON MAY RESIGN.

First Assistant Postmaster General Offered Office at New Jersey.

A dispatch from Trenton, N. J., last night says: Two important conferences of state republicans were held here this afternoon and tonight. Gov. Voorhees held after the conference tonight that he had offered the appointment of state treasurer to First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson, and that at the conference Mr. Johnson was earnestly urged to accept the place. Mr. Johnson promised to take the matter under consideration. It is understood that Mr. Johnson is anxious to return to the state, and that in any event he will probably not remain much longer in the position of first assistant postmaster general.

At one of the conferences the question of a successor to Senator Sewell was discussed.

WITHOUT A CORONER

District Deprivation Under Operations of the New Code.

TERM EXPIRES AT 12 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

President Unable to Appoint Until Congress Reassembles.

THE DEPUTY TO SERVE

Dr. J. Ramsay Nevitt, District coroner, will be temporarily out of public employment after 12 o'clock tonight, according to the ruling of the District legal authorities. This state of affairs is brought about by the emergency of the District code, which goes into effect tomorrow.

The District Commissioners were recently apprised of the condition of affairs which would exist in the coroner's office in case the proposed amendments to the code were not passed before Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays. The amendments were not passed, and the result is that after tonight the District will be without a coroner until Congress convenes and remedial action can be taken.

The situation is not so bad from a public standpoint, however, as at first appears, for on account of the construction of the code the deputy coroner is provided for, and during the temporary retirement of his chief, Dr. Larkin W. Glazebrook, the deputy coroner, will act.

The President Informed.

With the consent of the other members of the District board, Commissioner Macfarland presented the matter to President Roosevelt. Mr. Macfarland informed the President of the fact that under the code as it stands the appointment of a coroner for the District was in the hands of the chief executive. He stated that it was the desire of the Commissioners that Dr. Nevitt, the incumbent, should be reappointed.

Mr. Roosevelt assured the Commissioner that he would give effect to the wishes of the District board in the matter. It was subsequently learned, however, that there is no precedent for making a coroner's appointment by the President annually taken by both houses of Congress at Christmas time. The Commissioners had hoped that a recess appointment by the President might bridge over the difficulty.

Provisions of the Code.

The code provided for a change in the appointing power only in regard to the coroner. It provided that there should continue to be a deputy coroner to be appointed by the Commissioners. It was this last provision of the code which has saved the District from being absolutely left without a coroner's services. The Commissioners will appoint Dr. Glazebrook as deputy coroner, and, as stated, he will act as coroner until Dr. Nevitt shall be appointed and confirmed.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut. Molony to Be Tried at Columbus Barracks.

The War Department is advised that Major General Otis, commanding the Department of the Lakes at Chicago, has appointed a general court-martial to meet at Columbus barracks, Ohio, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Isaac W. Molony, 10th Infantry, for alleged violation of the regulations.

The detail for the court is as follows: Lieutenant Colonel William P. Rogers, 22d Infantry; Majors L. A. Lovering, 29th Infantry, and F. B. Jones, 9th Infantry; Captains Edward Chynoweth, 17th Infantry; James Roman Romayne, 19th Infantry, and U. G. Worthington, 29th Infantry; First Lieutenants D. P. Wheeler, 22d Infantry; C. F. Humphrey, 27th Infantry; J. K. Barren, 29th Infantry, and L. E. Hanson, 23d Infantry, and Second Lieutenants A. C. Osborn, 29th Infantry; E. G. McCleade, 29th Infantry, and Joseph L. Donovan, 22d Infantry, who has been ordered from San Francisco to Columbus barracks, Ohio, will also be ordered to appear before this court for trial on charges preferred against him by the War Department in connection with his service in the Philippines.

AN ANNUAL TRIBUTE.

Flowers Sent for the Grave of the

Mrs. I. Shillington of Chicago has forwarded to Secretary Long a beautiful anchor, made entirely of immortelles, with the request that it be placed on the grave of the dead of the battle ship Maine in Arlington cemetery. The flowers have been turned over to Col. Patten of the quartermaster general's office, who will see that the lady's request is complied with. Mrs. Shillington is the mother of Henry Shillington, one of the gallant men who lost their lives in the Maine. She has sent a similar tribute of love and affection to the cemetery every year since their internment at Arlington.

WILL GO TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Troops of 11th Cavalry to Leave Fort Myer.

The headquarters, staff and band and the 3d Squadron, 11th Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., and the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, from Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., have been ordered to New York city to embark on the transport Buford about January 21, for transportation to the Philippines.

Bubonic Plague at Smyrna.

United States Consul Lane at Smyrna has cabled the State Department that the bubonic plague has broken out at that point.

A BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

Newspaper advertising is not an experiment in any sense of the word. It is a common sense business transaction. Returns the first week or the first month may not always be encouraging, but sticking to it is certain to bring handsome profits eventually.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Fiscal Agent for Government in China Selected.

QUITE A RIVALRY FOR THE POSITION

What to Do With Consumptive Prisoners.

GOVERNOR CRANE'S CASE

At the cabinet meeting today Secretary Hay's announcement of the selection of the International Banking Corporation of New York as fiscal agents of the United States in China and other points in the east was approved by the President and cabinet. A few days ago Consul General Goodnow, stationed at Shanghai, was selected to receive the first payment of the Chinese indemnity coming to the United States, and was therefore temporarily the fiscal agent of the government. Today's selection is a permanent one, and the International Bank will become fiscal agents of the government in the east.

Great Rivalry for the Position.

There has been a great rivalry for this position, which promises to pay well. Up to this time the government's business in the east has been done through English and other fiscal agents, but with the United States firmly planted in the east and a growing commercial business in that section, it was but a question of time when an international bank, owned and controlled by Americans, should do the governmental and other business now falling to banking concerns of other countries. The corporation that was selected today was chartered in the state of Connecticut for the purpose of establishing banks in the east, and with the particular object in view of handling the United States' position in the indemnity payments to be made by China, there being a rich little sum in this business alone.

A New York trust company also wanted the position, but its charter did not permit of doing a foreign business. So when the administration first cast around it found that the International Company was not a foreign business because its capital stock was not paid in, and the New York company, although it had plenty of money, had no legal foreign business. The International Company, however, secured payments of \$1,000,000 of its capital stock before the New York company could get its charter amended by the New York legislature, there being a great race on for the work. Among the stockholders of the new company are some of the largest commercial houses doing a big export business to the east.

Consumptive Federal Prisoners.

A number of applications for pardon on the President's table today led to an interesting discussion of what ought to be done with a certain class of pardon applicants. This class consists of federal prisoners afflicted with consumption. Heretofore the Department of Justice has uniformly recommended pardons for prisoners in the last stages of consumption, this being done to prevent the spread of the disease as communicable. In the Fort Leavenworth prison there are a large number of Indian prisoners, many of them bad men. The Indian contract prisoners are pardoned easily than the white prisoners, and the consequence is that there are a large number of Indians suffering from the dread disease at this time. It is a grave question what to do with them.

When they take to the prison hospital the common class of cases with prisoners suffering from other troubles, the surgeons and physicians declare this to be dangerous to the health of the others. To pardon a long term prisoner who is nearly dead from consumption, are still capable of doing desperate deeds. To isolate them in a prison hospital, where they like a discrimination, but the Attorney General feels that something must be done, and so he is going to communicate with the warden at Leavenworth to obtain his views as to whether the consumptives, Indians and whites, should be isolated in a long term prison hospital, or in a hospital, or whether they should be pardoned when it is known by the physicians that they are suffering from the disease.

Gov. Crane's Case.

The endless gossip regarding the possible retirement of Secretary Long from the cabinet is an ever interesting story regarding Governor Crane of Massachusetts, who was tendered and declined the position of Secretary of the Treasury. This story declares that when Secretary Long does retire, it will be to the governor of Massachusetts, a good way off, he will be succeeded by Governor Crane. Secretary Long, it is stated by friends close to him, will not retire as long as his health permits, and he remains open and so long as violent newspaper attacks are directed against him. The President is said to have no objection going to stay, regardless of his own inclinations.

He may not leave the cabinet in seven or eight months, but whenever he does leave his position will, it is believed, be offered to Governor Crane. The declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is ascribed mainly to the fact that Governor Crane practically owns the paper mills at Dalton, Mass., that his accuracy and belief that the United States is animated by the purest motives in its dealings with the world.

MUCH GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. Barrett Tells of the Work of the Pan-American Congress.

John Barrett, one of the United States delegates to the congress of American republics in Mexico, called at the State Department today and made a brief and informal report to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill, touching the results of the congress up to this point. Mr. Barrett is satisfied that much good has resulted from the congress, and that the nations of Latin America have been given a clearer insight into the political methods of the great American republic, and that they have been imbued with the belief that the United States is animated by the purest motives in its dealings with the world.

Touching the technical work of the congress, notwithstanding the difficulty that has been encountered in reaching an agreement on the subject of arbitration, Mr. Barrett is confident that the work already accomplished in connection with other subjects of the important subjects of sanitation, banking systems, railroads, quarantine and port dues, and several others, have so far advanced with their work that short discussions in the congress itself will be sufficient to perfect them so that they may be accepted by the congress. There is also the hope that an agreement can be reached on an arbitration scheme on the lines of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The hope is that this would not necessarily involve the failure of the congress as to the other points mentioned.

Will Not Return to Mexico.

As he expects the congress to conclude its work within a month at